

# VIRGINIA ARGUS.

XVIIIth Year.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

[No. 1769.]

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TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1810.

[12 1-2 Cents Single]

## Richmond Price Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

	CASH.	D. C.
Tobacco, . . . . .	5 00	
Wheat, new, . . . . .	1 20	
Flour super fine, . . . . .	6 70	
Flour, fine, . . . . .	6 20	
Corn, . . . . .	3 35	
Lard, per ton, . . . . .	270 05	
Iron, . . . . .	110 05	
Bacon, . . . . .	00 13	
Whiskey, . . . . .	67 00	

## BOOKS

FOR SALE AT S. PLEASANTS' PRINTING OFFICE:

Walker's Blackstone Constitutions of the U. States Nablis in search of a Husband Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary Ditto do. abridged Thaddeus of Warsaw Blair's Lectures Washington's Reports Bonycastle's Algebra Historical Grammar Thomson's seasons—a cheap edition for the use of schools Gilbert's Law of Evi- dence Burdor's Village Ser- mons Johnson's (Pocket) Dictionary in Minia- ture Jones's Sheridan's Dic- tionary Blair's Sermons Universal History, in 9 vols. translated from the French of M. Anquetil Russet's History of Modern Europe Military Tutor Debates in the Vir- ginia Convention Ainslie, the Bravo of Venice Ainslie on Sidney on go- vernment American Annual Re- gister, 5 vols.—5th vol. just received Revised Code of Vir- ginia Laws, 2 vols. Blackstone's Commen- taries, with Christi- an's notes—a neat e- dition in 4 vols.	Hanley's Statutes at Large, vol. 1st— publishing by sub- scription Burke's History of Vir- ginia, in 3 vols. Marshall's Life of Gen. Washington Took's Diversions of Purley Burke's (Edmund) Works Anacharsis' Travels Ramsey's Life of Washington Morse's Geography, 2 vols. Do. Gazetteer, 2 vols. Commercial Dictiona- ry Fisher Amer. Works Malthus on Population Celsus McEwen on the Types Cabinets of Monas Harvey's Meditations Life of Fox Franklin's Life Ovid's art of Love Zimmerman on Soli- tude Simpson's Plea Geographical Compli- ment Don Sebastian Fashionable Tales Cavalry Tactics Sword Exercise London Director Wandering Philan- thropist Chapman's Works Life of Newton Worcester's Historical Compend
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## VIRGINIA

In Hanover County Court, in Chancery,

27th March, 1810.

Stephen Huddleston and Mary Huddleston

his wife, administrator and administra-

trix of William Younger, dec'd. Plaintiffs

Against

William Hoskins and John Stone, Defen-

dants

The defendant William Hoskins, who ha-

ving entered his appearance, and given se-

curity, according to the Act of Assembly,

and the rules of this court, and it appear-

ing to the satisfaction of the court, that he

is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth;

on motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel,

it is ordered, that the said William Hoskins

do appear here on the fourth Monday in

June next, and answer the bill of the plain-

tiffs; and that a copy of this order be forth-

with inserted in one of the newspapers,

published in the city of Richmond for eight

weeks successively, and posted at the front

door of the Courthouse of the said county

A Copy, Teste,

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, D. C. H. C.

## VIRGINIA

At a Superior court of Chancery

holden at the Capitol in the City of

Richmond, the 24th day of February

1810.

Claborn DuVal, executor of Samuel Du-

Val, Plaintiff

Against

Wood Jones, executor of Wood Jones dec'd.

Edward Scott and Mary his wife, Pleas-

ant Roberts, Guardian to the Orphan

children of Philip Jones, dec'd. Defendants

THE defendants Edward Scott

and Mary his wife, not having

entered their appearance, and given se-

curity according to the act of Assembly,

and the rules of this court, and it appear-

ing to the satisfaction of the court, that they

are not inhabitants of this country, on motion

of the plaintiff by counsel, it is ordered,

That the said defendants do appear here

on the first day of the next term, and an-

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON MANUFACTURES.

(Concluded from our last.)

### TIN, JAPANED, PLATED WARES.

The manufacture of tin ware is very extensive, and Connecticut supplies the greater part of the United States with that article; but the sheets are always imported. The manufacture of plated ware, principally for coach makers and saddlers, employs at Philadelphia 73 workmen; and the amount annually made there exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. There are other similar establishments at New York, Baltimore, Boston and Charleston.

### GUN-POWDER.

Saltpetre is found in Virginia, Kentucky and some other of the western states and territories; but it is principally imported from the East Indies. The manufacture of Gun-Powder is nearly, and may at any moment be made altogether adequate to the consumption; the importation of foreign powder amounting only to 200,000 lbs. and the exportation of American powder to 100,000 lbs. The manufacture of Brandywine, which employs a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, and 36 workmen, is considered as the most perfect, makes alone 225,000 lbs. annually, and might make 600,000 pounds, if there was a demand for it. Two others, near Baltimore, have a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and make 450,000 lbs. of a quality said lately to be equal to any imported. There are several other powder mills in Pennsylvania, and other places; but the total amount of gun-powder made in the U. S. is not ascertained.

### EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE.

A sufficient quantity of the coarser species of pottery is made every where; and information has been received of four manufactures of a finer kind lately established. One at Philadelphia, with a capital of \$11,000, manufactures a species similar to that made in Staffordshire, in England, and the others, in Chester county in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and on the Ohio, make various kinds of Queen's ware.

Information has been obtained of ten glass manufactures, which employ about 140 glass blowers, and make annually 27,000 boxes of window glass, containing each 100 square feet of glass. That of Boston makes crown glass equal to any imported; all the other make green or German glass, worth 15 per centum less; that of Pittsburgh uses coal, and all the others wood for fuel.

The annual importations of foreign window glass amount to 27,000 boxes: the extension of the domestic manufacture, which supplies precisely one half of the consumption, being prevented by the want of workmen.

Some of those manufactures make also green bottles and other wares; and two works, employing together 6 glass blowers, have been lately erected at Pittsburgh, and make decanters, tumblers, and every other description of flint glass of a superior quality.

### CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS.

Copperas is extracted in large quantities from Pyrites in Vermont, New Jersey and Tennessee. About 200,000 lbs. of oil of vitriol & other acids, are annually manufactured in a single establishment at Philadelphia. Various other preparations and drugs are also made there, and in some other places, and the annual amount exported exceeds 30,000 dollars in value.

### SALT.

The Salt springs of Onondago and Cayuga in the state of N. York, furnish about three hundred thousand bushels a year; and the quantity may

be increased in proportion to the demand. Those of the western states and territories supply about an equal quantity; that known by the name of the Wabash Saline, which belongs to the United States, making now 130,000 bushels. Valuable discoveries have also lately been made on the banks of the Kenawha. But the annual importation of foreign salt amounts to more than three millions of bushels, and cannot be superseded by American salt unless it be made along the sea coasts. The works in the state of Massachusetts are declining, and cannot proceed, unless the duty on foreign salt should again be laid. It is necessary to shelter the works from the heavy summer rains by light roofs moving on rollers. This considerably increases the expense; and it appears that the erection of ten thousand superficial square feet, costs one thousand dollars, and that they produce only two hundred bushels a year. A more favourable result is anticipated on the coast of North Carolina, on account of the difference in the climate; and works covering 275,000 square feet, have been lately erected there.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Respecting the other manufactures enumerated in the former part of this report, no important or correct information has been received, except as relates to the two following:

Straw bonnets and hats are made with great success, and a small district in Rhode Island and Massachusetts annually exports to other parts of the Union, to the amount of 250,000 dollars. See communication (N.)

Several attempts have been made to print calicoes; but it does not seem that the manufactures can, without additional duties, stand the competition of similar foreign articles. The difficulties under which they labor are stated in the petition of the calico printers of Philadelphia to Congress. A considerable capital has been vested in an establishment near Baltimore, which can print 12,000 yards a week and might be considerably extended, if the profits and the demand afforded sufficient encouragement.

From that imperfect sketch of American manufactures it may with certainty be inferred, that their annual product exceeds one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. And it is not improbable that the raw materials used, and the provisions and other articles consumed by the manufactures, create a home market for agricultural products not very inferior to that which arises from foreign demand. A result more favorable than might have been expected from a view of the natural causes which impede the introduction, and retard the progress of manufactures in the U. S.

The most prominent of those causes are the abundance of land compared with the population, the high price of labor, and the want of a sufficient capital. The superior attractions of agricultural pursuits, the great extension of American commerce during the late European wars, and the continuance of habits after the causes which produced them have ceased to exist, may also be enumerated. Several of those obstacles have, however, been removed or lessened. The cheapness of provisions had always to a certain extent, counterbalanced the high price of manual labor; and this is now in many important branches nearly superseded by the introduction of machinery; a great American capital has been acquired during the last 20 years; and the injurious violations of the neutral commerce of the United States, by forcing industry and capital into other channels, have broken inveterate habits, and given a general impulse, to which must be ascribed the great increase of manufactures during the two last years.

The revenue of the United States being principally derived from duties on the importation of foreign merchandise, these have also operated as a premium in favour of American manufactures, whilst on the other hand the continuance of peace, and the frugality of government, have rendered unnecessary any oppressive taxes, tending materially to enhance the price of labor, or impeding any species of industry.

No cause indeed has perhaps more promoted, in every respect, the general prosperity of the United States than the absence of those systems of internal restriction and monopoly which continue to disfigure the state of society in other countries. No laws exist here, directly or indirectly, confining man to a particular occupation or place, or excluding any citizen from any branch he may at any time think proper to pursue. Industry is in every respect perfectly free and unfettered; every species of trade, commerce, art, profession and manufacture being equally opened to all, without requiring any previous regular apprenticeship, admission or license. Hence the progress of America has not been confined to the improvement of her agriculture, and to the rapid formation of new settlements and states in the wilderness; but her citizens have extended their commerce through every part of the globe, and carry on with complete success, even those branches for which a monopoly had heretofore been considered essentially necessary. The same principle has also accelerated the introduction and progress of manufactures, and must ultimately give in that branch, as in all others, a decided superiority to the citizens of the U. States, over the inhabitants of countries oppressed by taxes, restrictions and monopolies. It is believed that even at this time, the only powerful obstacles against which American Manufactures have to struggle, arises from the vastly superior capital of the first manufacturing nation of Europe, which enables her merchants to give very long credits, to sell on small profits, and to make occasional sacrifices.

The information which has been obtained is not sufficient to submit, in conformity with the resolution of the House, the plan best calculated to protect and promote American manufactures. The most obvious means are bounties, increased duties on importation, and loans by Government.

Occasional premiums might be beneficial; but a general system of bounties is more applicable to articles exported than to those manufactured for home consumption.

The present system of duties may, in some respects, be equalized and improved, so as to protect some species of manufacture without affecting the revenue. But prohibitory duties are liable to the treble objection of destroying competition, of taxing the consumer, and of diverting capital and industry into channels generally less profitable to the nation than those which would have naturally been pursued by individual interest left to itself. A moderate increase will be less dangerous; and if adopted should be continued during a certain period; for the repeal of a duty once laid materially injures those who have relied on its permanency, as has been exemplified in the salt manufacture.

Since, however, the comparative want of capital is the principal obstacle to the introduction and advancement of manufactures in America, it seems that the most efficient and most obvious remedy would consist in supplying that capital. For although the extension of banks may give some assistance in that respect, their operation is limited to a few places, nor does it comport with the nature of those institutions to lend for periods as long as are requisite for the establishment of manufactures. The U. S. might create a circulating stock bearing a low rate of interest, and lend it at par to manufacturers, on principles somewhat similar to that formerly adopted by the States of New York and Pennsylvania, in their loan offices. It is believed that a plan might be devised, by which five millions of dollars a year, but not exceeding in the whole twenty millions, might thus be lent, without any material risk of ultimate loss, and without taxing or injuring any other part of the community.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, April 17, 1810.

### BARTLETT STILL,

Tobacco Broker and Vendue,  
Commission Merchant,  
Richmond, Virginia.

## FOREIGN.

New York, May 11.

### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Ariadne, captain Burrows, from Cadiz, which she left on the 4th of April. Captain B. informs us that a British fleet had just arrived from England with 3000 troops, who were debarked the day he sailed. Fourteen British ships of the line were in Cadiz Bay; and the Anglo-Spanish army were determined to hold the city. The French army were on the opposite shore, progressing with their fortifications. Lord Collingwood died off Toulon; his body was brought to Cadiz in the Victory, and put on board a frigate which sailed for England on the 3d of April.

Markets good at Cadiz for American produce.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday arrived at this port, the ship Laura, Taber, in 42 days from Hull, which port she left on the first of April, and has brought London papers to the 24th of March inclusive, one day later than our former advices.

Captain T. inform us, that the frigate John Adams had sailed from England for France; that it was understood, Mr. Pinkney, the American Minister had arranged a treaty with the British Government, and that a splendid dinner had been given to him (Mr. Pinkney) on the happy occasion.

We further learn, from a passenger in the Laura, that a British fleet of men of war consisting of 22 sail of the line, were fitting out with the greatest expedition, destined, as was supposed, against Cronstadt.

LONDON, March 23.

We received last night French and Dutch papers to the 16th and 18th of this month; they are in general interesting. Russia has openly acknowledged all the evils entailed on her by her subservience to France, and has proclaimed a national bankruptcy by an Ukase, which the Monitor acknowledges to be remarkable.

The miniature portrait of Bonaparte, which he sent to the Princess Maria Louisa, is set in 16 solitaires, each of which is estimated 30,000 florins.

By a Heligoland mail arrived this morning, we have received German letters and papers to the date of March 11. By these it appears that the speculations on the continent are strongly in favour of an alliance, offensive and defensive between France and Austria, the object of which is to compel Turkey to enter into the general league against this country, and shut our commerce out of all the ports of the Levant. It is also stated, that Prussia has been called upon by France to be prepared to engage in a war with any Northern power, in allusion it is supposed to Russia.

March 24.

Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock, 3 per cent. cons. for money, 68 15-23; acc. 68 7-7.

American papers to the 20th ult. arrived in town yesterday.

The question on the comparative disadvantages of war with Great Britain and France, has occasioned much discussion in Congress, and indeed throughout the United States; and we are happy to find a more just disposition to appreciate the consequences of a war with this country, than has hitherto been displayed in America, begins to be prevalent. The resolutions of the local legislature of Massachusetts, on the dismissal of Mr. Jackson, refer to this subject, & cannot fail, we should hope, to make a due impression on every sober-minded man in the United States.

Letters received yesterday from the coast of France state, that all the American property seized in the several ports of that country to the 9th instant, had been sold, and the proceeds paid into the French treasury. This amount is said to be considerable. It is added that General Armstrong, on